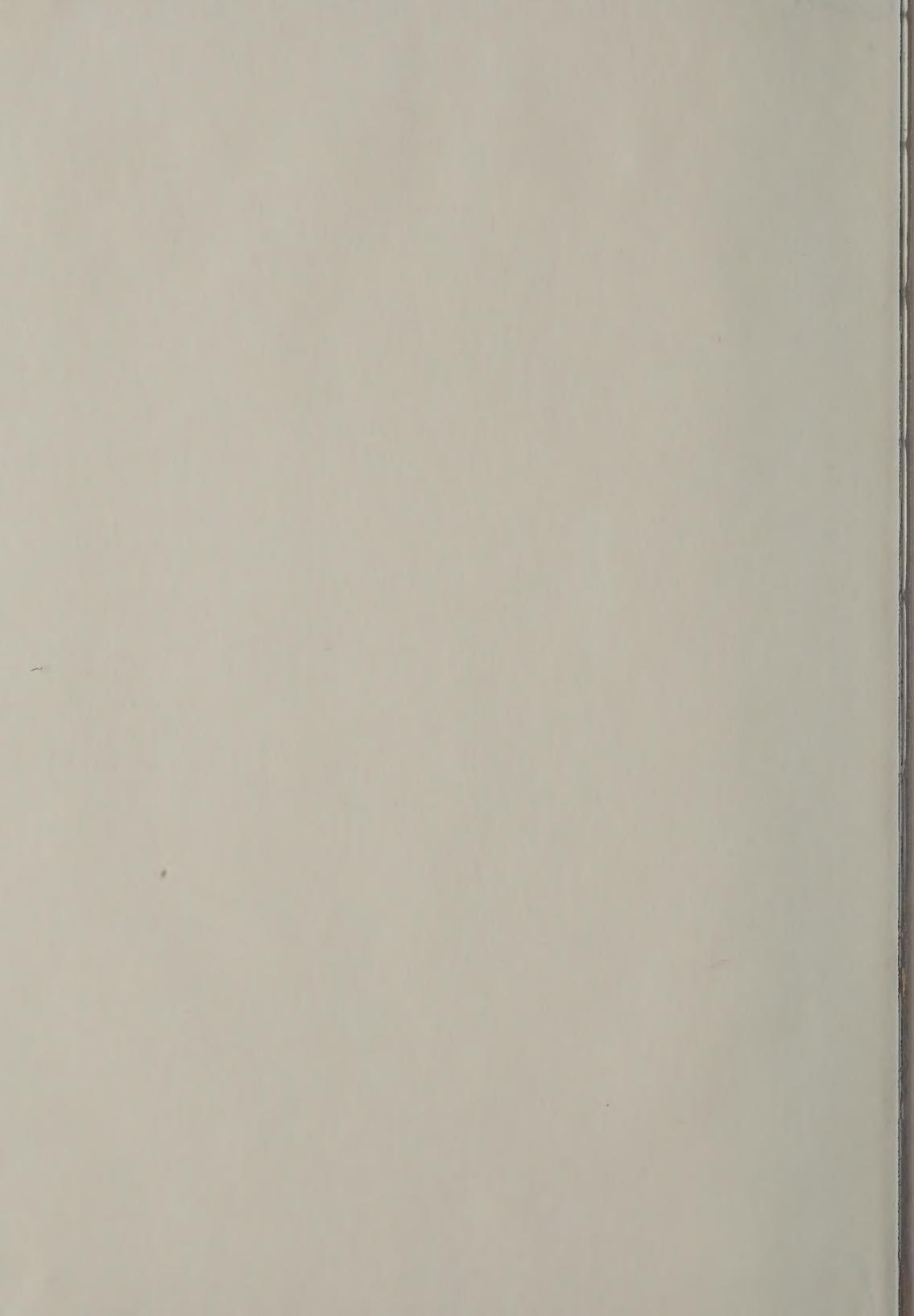


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FORT WAYNE INDIANA



CHAMBER *of* COMMERCE
of FORT WAYNE

Allen County Public Library
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Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270



Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce

THE building above, one of the finest of its kind in America, is owned by the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Wayne, and is devoted exclusively to Chamber of Commerce activities.



FOREWORD

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, is a city of diversified industries, with a population of 118,410, located in the heart of the great industrial and agricultural Middle West.

Rich in historical background and endowed with numerous advantages and natural resources, Fort Wayne has enjoyed continuous growth and expansion ever since it was founded in 1794 by General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, famous early American military leader in whose honor the city is named.

Today, Fort Wayne looks forward to a future of new and even greater growth and progress and to ever increasing eminence among important American communities.

This booklet of general information about Fort Wayne has been prepared by the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Wayne—an organization which has taken pride in having participated in, and having contributed something to, the progress and development of its city, and which stands today ready and anxious to do its share in the work of Fort Wayne that lies ahead.

FORT WAYNE'S HISTORY



Few cities in America have a more colorful history than has Fort Wayne. The present site of the city, because of its location "where three rivers meet," was, before the coming of the white men, an important center of early American Indian life. Chief Little Turtle described the place as "that glorious gate through which all the good words of our chiefs had to pass from the north to the south and from the east to the west." Later, toward the close of the seventeenth century, the adventurous French succeeded in establishing a post on the site and held it until 1760, when it was surrendered to the English as one of their prizes at the end of the French and Indian War. The English had little success in holding the post, losing it back to the Indians, under Chief Pontiac, in the year 1763.

Beginning at that time and continuing for a period of thirty years, the spot was the scene of intermittent strife, turmoil and bloodshed. Even after victory by the Colonies in the Revolutionary War, the site was still held by the savages, then with the aid of the English. President George Washington sent three armies westward to drive the Indians from the place and establish what he said would be "an important post for the Union." Two of the armies were defeated, but the third, under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, overwhelmed the savages and their English abettors, and built a wooden stockade which became known as "Fort Wayne" and which was dedicated on October 22nd, 1794. The community which grew up around the fort was incorporated as a town in 1829 and as a city in 1840.

In 1850, after 10 years as a city, Fort Wayne was still a tiny community with a population of only 4,282. However, the 1850's and 1860's saw the coming of railroads to the Middle West, and Fort Wayne's importance was greatly increased during that period by the opening of railroads which later became the Pennsylvania, Wabash and Nickel Plate Systems. The little city grew steadily in the following years; industrial and commercial activity ex-

panded, and the population increased to 26,880 in 1880, to 45,115 in 1900, to 86,549 in 1920, to 114,949 in 1930, and to 118,410 in 1940.

For the story of Fort Wayne since 1920, we quote the SATURDAY EVENING POST of several years ago:

"Fort Wayne, Indiana, prior to 1920 was an average small city; a division point on the Pennsylvania's main line and a plant of the General Electric Company its mainstay. In 1920 the city went after a new plant of the International Harvester Company and won it in fairly warm competition with twenty-eight other cities. The Greater Fort Wayne Development Corporation was formed primarily to build homes for the Harvester Company's employees; but private enterprise took care of this, it was found, and the body turned its energies to attracting other industries. Fort Wayne began by making an industrial survey to determine just what the town had lacked and could support, questions for which no dependable answers existed. Sixty business men neglected their own for thirty days to make the audit. The resultant esprit de corps has changed the whole character of Fort Wayne; it is apparent even to the passerby from the windows of the Broadway Limited."



FORT WAYNE'S IDEAL LOCATION



Outstanding among Fort Wayne's numerous advantages is the city's ideal location in the heart of the great East North Central States.

The city is located in the northeastern section of Indiana, less than 200 miles from the region in Southern Indiana which has been the center of the nation's population for more than 50 years.

Fort Wayne's geographical position has important industrial and commercial advantages because of the city's direct access to sources of raw and semi-finished materials, as well as its proximity to major markets for finished goods.

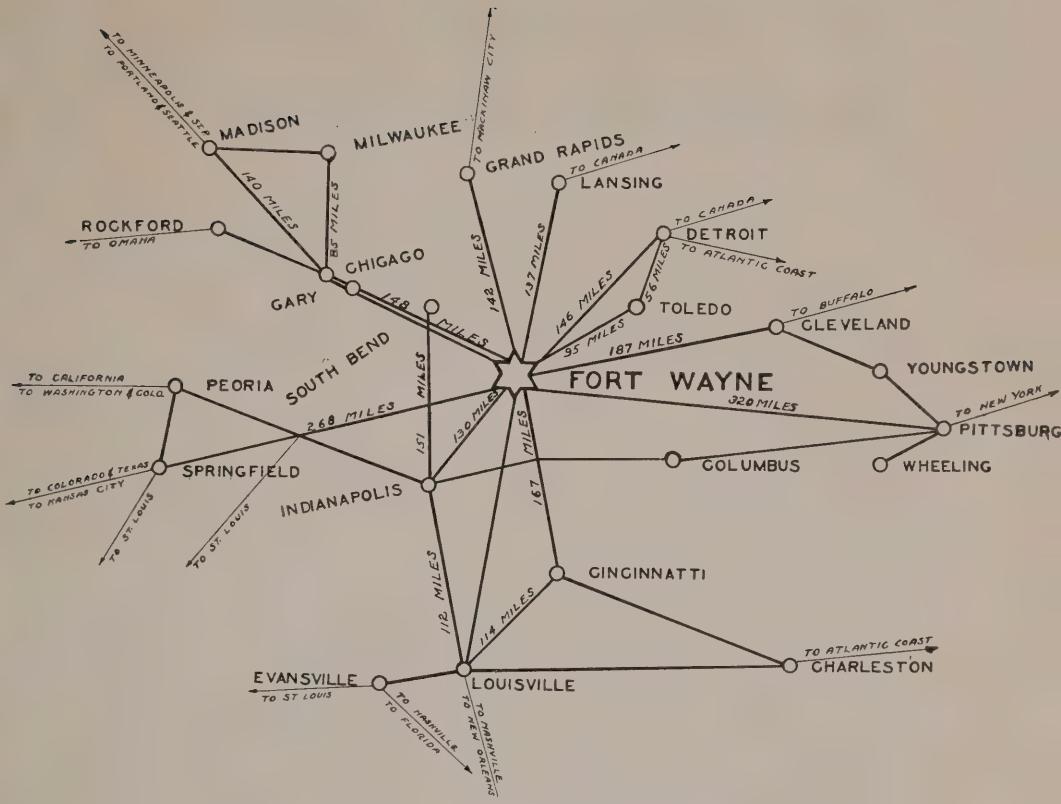
Manufacturers and wholesalers operating in Fort Wayne are in a position to serve approximately 25,000,000 people within a radius of 300 miles in the richest industrial and agricultural region in the United States.

All the great market centers of the Middle West—Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Columbus, Louisville, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis and Toledo—lie within a few hundred miles of Fort Wayne.

Moreover, nearly all of these great cities may be reached by over-night shipments from Fort Wayne through the modern transportation facilities which serve the city and which are described in detail in later pages of this booklet.

The map on the following page illustrates Fort Wayne's strategic location in the Middle West and gives distances by rail between Fort Wayne and other principal cities.

In addition to its proximity to markets of distribution, Fort Wayne is near important sources of supply for raw materials and semi-finished goods.



FORT WAYNE'S LOCATION WITH REFERENCE TO OTHER MID-WEST CITIES
WITH RAIL DISTANCES

For example, the northwestern section of Indiana is one of the largest iron and steel centers in the world. Adequate supplies of coal are available in southern Indiana and in the adjoining states of Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky. Moreover, Fort Wayne's position in a rich manufacturing and agricultural region makes it possible for the city's industrial and mercantile firms to secure economically and adequately nearly all of the various farm products and processed or fabricated materials used in manufacturing or for re-sale.

FORT WAYNE'S TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Many years ago Fort Wayne first became recognized as an important American community because of its location as a terminal for water travel and transportation on the St. Mary's, St. Joseph and Maumee Rivers and the old Wabash and Erie Canal.

Today, although river travel is long outmoded, Fort Wayne continues to hold its position as an important American industrial center because the city has kept pace with progress in transportation, and now enjoys the efficient services of modern steam railroads, motor trucks and buses and a trans-continental airline.

Following is a summary of transportation services available in Fort Wayne:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—Main line east-west through Fort Wayne. Passenger and freight service eastbound to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington and New York City, with intermediate connections to north and south. Westbound service to Chicago and connecting for north and west. Pennsylvania also operates (via old G. R. & I.) from Fort Wayne north to Mackinaw, Mich., and south to Cincinnati.

WABASH RAILWAY—Main line east-west through Fort Wayne. Passenger and freight service northeastward to Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo, there

connecting to the east. Westward from Fort Wayne to St. Louis, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Kansas City, and joining other roads to the west coast.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, (NICKEL PLATE)—Main line east-west through Fort Wayne. Two passenger and freight operations eastward: One directly to Toledo, the other to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo and the East. Two services westward: One to Chicago and St. Louis, the other to St. Louis via Peoria. Nickel Plate also operates old Lake Erie & Western, offering freight service south out of Fort Wayne to the Erie main line at Muncie, Ind., and on down to Newcastle, Ind.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—Freight operations out of Fort Wayne to Waterloo, Indiana; Mina, Ohio, and Toledo, connecting at those points with New York Central main line westward to Chicago or eastward to New York City. Also local freight operations north to Hillsdale, Michigan. Passenger service to Waterloo to east-west main line, and north to Jackson, Michigan, to connect for east and west with Michigan Central Railroad.

MOTOR TRUCKS AND BUSES—A number of interstate bus lines and motor transports operate through Fort Wayne, and provide modern motor service to all points in the United States. In addition, there are complete coach and truck systems covering the Fort Wayne area and operating to other cities in Indiana.

TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, INC.—Provides Fort Wayne with modern air mail, express and passenger service. The city is a regular stop on the east-west transcontinental line, with two flights in each direction each day. East-bound to Dayton, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York City; west-bound to Chicago, Kansas City, Albuquerque, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

FORT WAYNE'S INDUSTRIAL SITES

Few American cities can offer to manufacturers an industrial development tract comparable to one which has been planned and developed in Fort Wayne in anticipation of the city's growth as an industrial center.

The tract, located just without the southeast section of the city, in Adams Township, comprises several hundred acres of level, well-drained land, ideally situated for an industrial district and completely developed with all facilities used in modern manufacturing operations.

The advantages of the site have been widely recognized, and, within a brief period of years, nine important industries have located plants there. These include a large truck manufacturing plant of the International Harvester Company, the Inca Manufacturing Division of Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation, the General Hosiery Company, Magnavox Company, Ltd., Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, Truck Engineering Company, Rea Magnet Wire Company, Zollner Machine Works and the Aviation Division of the Studebaker Corporation.

Today, a number of the original sites are still available and may be obtained by any responsible manufacturing firm. Prices for the land are reasonable, because the ground is owned by the Greater Fort Wayne Development

Corporation, which is a civic, non-profit organization operated for the sole purpose of expanding Fort Wayne as an industrial city.

Manufacturers locating in the tract have at their disposal practically every service and facility required by industry. The section is equipped with gas and water mains, electric light and power, telephone service, sewers, a paved road connecting with main streets and highways, a street car line direct to the downtown business district, and a belt line railway providing switching service to all railroads operating through Fort Wayne.

In addition, U. S. Highways Numbers 24 and 30 border one end of the district, and provide manufacturers with direct access to the nation's network of highways.

Besides the numerous advantages cited above, it should be pointed out that this industrial development tract is situated just outside the Wayne Township (city) limits, in Adams Township, and that, as a result, industries located there have an even lower tax rate than that paid in Fort Wayne. The city's rate for 1940 payable in 1941 is \$2.45 per \$100 valuation, whereas the Adams Township rate for the same period is but \$1.18.

Further information about these industrial sites may be obtained from the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce, which was responsible for the creation and development of the industrial tract. The Chamber organized the Greater Fort Wayne Development Corporation, and has worked with the corporation in bringing to Fort Wayne the nine firms which are now operating in the section.

FORT WAYNE'S LABOR CONDITIONS

Excellent labor conditions prevail in Fort Wayne and constitute one of the really important advantages which the city offers.

Fort Wayne has always taken pride in maintaining friendly employee-employer relationships, and, as a result, during recent trying years, the city has established a record of almost perfect industrial peace, with no sit-down strikes, no strike violence, and no public labor demonstrations of any kind.

Thus, it may be seen, favorable labor conditions are an important factor in making Fort Wayne an ideal commercial and industrial city.

Following are listed a few of the essential facts in Fort Wayne's fine labor record:

1. Fort Wayne's industries are greatly diversified; thus there are no large concentrations of particular industrial groups—with obvious advantages to the entire community.
2. Fort Wayne's industries are progressive, and, over a period of years, have maintained labor policies which have developed good will and mutual respect between management and employees; as a result, there are no old antagonisms which might easily be fanned into new disturbances.
3. Fort Wayne is a city with a high percentage of individual home ownership.

Sixty-five per cent of the city's families own the houses in which they live; and it is a recognized fact that people who own their own homes are the steadiest and most reliable workers.

4. Fort Wayne is a good business city because it has enjoyed a steady, healthy growth. There has been no great influx of undesirable foreign elements, and no other artificial developments tending to over-stimulate the city's advancement. Instead, there has always been a sound relationship between the population growth and the industrial and commercial expansion.

5. Fort Wayne's population is 93 per cent native white, five per cent foreign-born white, and but two per cent colored. The population is predominantly of German descent. Thus it may be seen, the working people of Fort Wayne are the reliable, industrious type who build homes, churches and schools, raise families, and establish themselves in the community.

6. Fort Wayne's geographical position is a favorable factor in the labor problem because the city's location gives the industries a wide radius from which to attract workers. There are no important industrial centers within approximately 80 miles of Fort Wayne, and, as a result, the city's manufacturers are able to obtain extra labor, when needed, from the numerous small cities and towns in the region surrounding Fort Wayne.

7. Fort Wayne has numerous attractions and diversions to entertain workers and their families during spare hours. There are many parks, golf courses, gymnasiums, baseball grounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, trap and skeet shooting ranges, theatres, dance halls, and, located within a short drive from Fort Wayne, the famous Northern Indiana lakes offer excellent fishing, swimming, boating and many other kinds of entertainment.

FORT WAYNE'S LOW TAX RATE

An unusually low tax rate is another of Fort Wayne's really outstanding advantages.

The rate for the year 1940, payable in 1941, is \$2.45 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The rate is divided as follows:

State	\$.15
County463
Township262
(Includes \$.247 for poor relief.)	
Civil City62
School City88
Library075
	<hr/>
	\$2.45

Fort Wayne's tax rate is now the lowest of any city in Indiana with a population of more than 25,000. This low tax rate in itself may be regarded as a contributing factor in the successful operation of all of Fort Wayne's industries during recent depression years.

The following comparative figures give adequate proof that the city's tax rate reductions have not been accomplished merely by arbitrarily increasing assessed valuations:

	<i>Rates</i>		<i>Valuations</i>
1933	\$2.75.....		\$148,219,960.00
1934	2.73.....		147,178,980.00
1935	2.60.....		146,367,510.00
1936	2.36.....		147,005,550.00
1937	2.24.....		148,500,000.00
1938	2.24.....		150,470,380.00
1939	2.61.....		149,543,460.00
1940	2.45.....		153,689,140.00

Fort Wayne's tax rate is low, and will be kept low, because Fort Wayne's business men and governmental officials co-operate in keeping it low. An organization of business men known as the Taxpayers Research Association, organized in 1934, conducts a year-around study and analysis of all receipts and disbursements of local taxing units. Committees of the organization confer with local officials when the latter are preparing estimates for their annual budgets.

The Association and its attorneys represent taxpayers at hearing on budgets and rates before the County Tax Adjustment Board, which is a group of three officials and four freeholders who are authorized to examine and review all budgets and rates, and reduce them, if found to be excessive.

Finally, the Association represents taxpayers in any appeals that may be taken to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for further and final hearings.

On the whole, the work of the Taxpayers Research Association has been, and continues to be, an invaluable service to Fort Wayne, by giving the taxpayers an authoritative check on the expenditures of local governmental units.

As a result, Fort Wayne has a tax rate which compares favorably with rates in all cities of like size in the United States.

(For further information about low taxes, manufacturers are urged to read the section in this booklet entitled "Fort Wayne's Industrial Sites," which describes a new industrial development tract located just outside the city limits in what is known as Adams Township. The tax rate in Adams Township is only \$1.18 per \$100 of valuation.)

FORT WAYNE'S PUBLIC UTILITIES



Telephone Service:

The Home Telephone & Telegraph Company operates all telephone service in Fort Wayne and connects with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company with a consolidated tollboard for long distance transmission to all points in the United States as well as to all world-wide points now generally served by the telephone industry.

The rates for local service are low; in fact, the lowest for any city the size of Fort Wayne in the country. Number of telephones in service in Fort Wayne is 38,308, as of January 1st, 1941.

Following is a schedule of the principal rates on a flat rate basis which are and have been in effect in Fort Wayne since 1922:

<i>Business</i>	<i>Monthly Rental</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Monthly Rental</i>
Individual	\$6.00	Individual	\$2.75
Four-Party	4.00	Four-Party	1.75
Rural	2.50	Rural	1.75
Extensions	1.00	Extensions75

<i>Private Branch Exchange—Business—Unlimited</i>	<i>Monthly Rental</i>
Cord Switchboard, non-multiple, per position.....	\$2.50
Battery Service.....	2.50
P.B.X. Station without Dial, each.....	1.25
P.B.X. Station with Dial, each.....	1.50
P.B.X. Trunk Lines, each.....	7.50

Water Service:

The Fort Wayne Water Works, a municipally owned and operated utility, provides complete water service in Fort Wayne.

The new Three Rivers Filtration Plant, erected several years ago at a cost of \$2,500,000, takes water from the St. Joseph River above the city,

chemically treats and purifies it, and pumps it through 273 miles of mains to the city's 29,255 water consumers. The plant has a capacity of 24,000,000 gallons, and a daily average pumpage of 10,889,000 gallons. Average hardness of the water for the year 1940 was 5.5 grains per gallon.

A total of \$27.40 out of every \$100 of water receipts provides for interest and amortization payments to retire revenue bonds issued to construct the filtration plant. Following is a schedule of water rates:

<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Rate</i>
First 500 cu. ft.....	\$2.00 per 1,000 cu. ft. per month
Next 4,000 cu. ft.....	1.20 per 1,000 cu. ft. per month
Next 8,000 cu. ft.....	.90 per 1,000 cu. ft. per month
Next 16,800 cu. ft.....	.75 per 1,000 cu. ft. per month
Over 28,500 cu. ft.....	.65 per 1,000 cu. ft. per month
Schools, Churches, Hospitals.....	.60 per 1,000 cu. ft. per month

<i>Meters</i>	<i>Charges</i>
5/8 and 3/4-inch meter.....	\$ 1.00 minimum monthly charge
1-inch meter.....	2.00 minimum monthly charge
1½-inch meter.....	4.00 minimum monthly charge
2-inch meter.....	6.00 minimum monthly charge
3-inch meter.....	12.00 minimum monthly charge
6-inch meter.....	48.00 minimum monthly charge

Fort Wayne's third municipal utility, a new \$5,100,000 sewage system, an improvement which includes a new disposal plant and 25 miles of new underground sewers, is now in operation. The city's share of the cost, \$3,000,000 is financed by a bond issue against the revenues of the Utility over a 20 year amortization period. A total of \$57.50 on each \$100.00 Sewage Charge Receipts provides for interest and amortization payments to retire the bonds.

Following is a schedule of Sewage Charges, according to consumption of water:

<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Rate</i>
First Minimum Charge	\$.55 per meter per month
Next 100 cu. ft. not exceeding 25,000 cu. ft.....	.11 per 100 cu. ft. per month
Next 100 cu. ft. not exceeding 200,000 cu. ft.....	.10 per 100 cu. ft. per month
Next 100 cu. ft. not exceeding 500,000 cu. ft.....	.09 per 100 cu. ft. per month
Next 100 cu. ft. over 500,000 cu. ft.....	.05 per 100 cu. ft. per month

FORT WAYNE'S PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric Light and Power:

Fort Wayne's electric light and power are provided by two modern plants, operated by the Indiana Service Corporation, and the City Light and Power Works, a municipal utility. Complete light and power services are furnished by both utilities, and, to guard against possible failure in local plant operations, inter-connecting services are available through the Indiana Service Corporation from several major power companies whose transmission lines serve Northern Indiana. Rates follow:

RESIDENTIAL SERVICE:

Monthly Billing:

First 200 KWH used per month @.....	\$0.035 per KWH
All over 200 KWH used per month @.....	.03 per KWH
Minimum monthly charge.....	.50

OPTIONAL RATE FOR RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING AND COOKING:

Monthly Billing:

First 60 KWH used per month.....	\$0.035 per KWH
All over 60 KWH used per month.....	.02 per KWH
Minimum monthly charge.....	1.00

OPTIONAL RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING, WATER HEATING AND COOKING:

Monthly Billing:

First 60 KWH used per month.....	\$0.035 per KWH
Next 120 KWH used per month.....	.02 per KWH
All over 180 KWH used per month.....	.01 per KWH
Minimum monthly charge.....	1.50

RATE FOR WATER HEATING:

Demand Charge:

\$12.00 per year per Kilowatt of total capacity connected in excess of five (5) Kilowatts, payable monthly.

Energy Charge:

First 25 KWH used per month.....	\$0.02 per KWH
All over 25 KWH used per month.....	.01 per KWH
Minimum monthly charge.....	.50

OPTIONAL RATE FOR COOKING:

Monthly Billing:

\$0.03 per KWH used per month.	
Minimum monthly charge.....	\$0.50

COMMERCIAL RATE:

Monthly Billing:

First 200 KWH used per month.....	\$0.35	per KWH
Next 1,300 KWH used per month.....	.03	per KWH
Next 2,000 KWH used per month.....	.025	per KWH
All over 3,500 KWH used per month.....	.02	per KWH
Minimum monthly charge.....	.50	

COMMERCIAL POWER RATE:

Monthly Billing:

First 350 KWH used per month.....	\$0.03	per KWH
Next 350 KWH used per month.....	.02	per KWH
Next 1,300 KWH used per month.....	.018	per KWH
Next 3,000 KWH used per month.....	.016	per KWH
All over 5,000 KWH used per month.....	.015	per KWH
Minimum monthly charge (per connected H.P.)25	

DEMAND POWER RATE: \$200 MINIMUM

Light and Power Rate:

1. Monthly Demand Charge:

First 50 KVA.....	\$1.75	per KVA
Next 50 KVA.....	1.50	per KVA
Next 100 KVA.....	1.25	per KVA
Next 300 KVA.....	1.10	per KVA
Next 500 KVA.....	1.00	per KVA
All over 1,000.....	.75	per KVA

2. Energy Charge:

First 30 hours used per month of billing demand.....	\$0.02	per KWH
Next 60 hours used per month of billing demand.....	.0125	per KWH
Next 90 hours used per month of billing demand.....	.01	per KWH
Next 120 hours used per month of billing demand.....	.009	per KWH
Next 180 hours used per month of billing demand.....	.008	per KWH
Over 480 hours used per month of billing demand.....	.007	per KWH

SPECIAL RATE "C 2":

1. Monthly Demand Charge:

First 4,000 K.V.A. of demand.....	\$1.50	per KVA
All over 4,000 K.V.A. of demand.....	1.00	per KVA

2. Energy Charge:

First 100,000 K.W.H. used per month.....	\$0.01	per KWH
Next 400,000 K.W.H. used per month.....	.007	per KWH
Next 1,000,000 K.W.H. used per month.....	.006	per KWH
Next 1,500,000 K.W.H. used per month.....	.005	per KWH





FORT WAYNE'S PUBLIC UTILITIES

+3+

Gas Service:

Gas service is provided in Fort Wayne by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

The gas supplied is 1,000 B.T.U., being piped to Fort Wayne from the natural gas fields of Texas.

Following is a schedule of rates:

A. RESIDENTIAL SERVICE

23c per 100 cubic feet.....	first	800 cubic feet per month
12c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	1,200 cubic feet per month
8c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	1,000 cubic feet per month
6.5c per 100 cubic feet.....	over	3,000 cubic feet per month
Minimum—\$1.00 per month		

B. COMMERCIAL SERVICE

1. *General Service:*

23c per 100 cubic feet.....	first	800 cubic feet per month
20c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	1,200 cubic feet per month
15c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	8,000 cubic feet per month
10c per 100 cubic fe•.....	next	40,000 cubic feet per month
8c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	50,000 cubic feet per month
7.5c per 100 cubic feet.....	over	100,000 cubic feet per month
Minimum—\$1.00 per month		

2. *Commercial and Industrial Space Heating:*

(Includes miscellaneous use through space heating meter.)

23c per 100 cubic feet.....	first	800 cubic feet per month
20c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	1,200 cubic feet per month
15c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	6,000 cubic feet per month
8c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	7,000 cubic feet per month
7c per 100 cubic feet.....	over	15,000 cubic feet per month
Minimum—\$1.00 per month		

C. INDUSTRIAL SERVICE

1. *General Service:*

23c per 100 cubic feet.....	first	800 cubic feet per month
20c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	1,200 cubic feet per month
15c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	8,000 cubic feet per month
10c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	40,000 cubic feet per month
8c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	50,000 cubic feet per month
7.5c per 100 cubic feet.....	over	100,000 cubic feet per month
Minimum—\$1.00 per month		

2. *Large Industrial (Optional):*

\$150.00 first 200,000 cubic feet per month.

7.5c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	800,000 cubic feet per month
6.5c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	1,000,000 cubic feet per month
5.5c per 100 cubic feet.....	next	3,000,000 cubic feet per month
4.5c per 100 cubic feet.....	over	5,000,000 cubic feet per month
Minimum \$150.00 per month		

FORT WAYNE'S DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES



Fort Wayne is considered an ideal place in which to live and do business because its industries are greatly diversified, and the city therefore does not suffer the disadvantages which usually affect any community whose industries manufacture the same or allied products.

The advantages of industrial diversity are as numerous as they are obvious. In the first place, diversity is conducive to business stability, because the city as a whole is not directly dependent upon one particular industry, and therefore is not immediately subject to the various fluctuations, seasonal trends, etc., which inevitably affect any type of industry; secondly, such diversity attracts and develops a competent working class, because each individual enjoys a maximum opportunity to select the type of work he desires; and thirdly, industrial diversity tends to minimize the possibility of labor disturbances such as have deadlocked business activity in recent years in many cities dependent upon one particular kind of industry.

Adequate proof that Fort Wayne is a fine industrial city may be seen in the fact that a number of the nation's great corporations have located and operate plants in the city. These include the Fort Wayne Works of the General Electric Company; a motor truck manufacturing division of the International Harvester Company; Aviation Division of the Studebaker Corporation; the Inca Manufacturing Division of the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation; and plants of Allied Mills, Inc., the American Fork & Hoe Company, Boss Manufacturing Company, the Essex Wire Company of Detroit, Joslyn Manufacturing and Supply Company, Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Com-

pany, Crown Can Company, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, and a number of others.

In addition, a number of firms first organized in Fort Wayne, and still operating here, have developed into corporations of national importance. These include, in particular, the three well-known pump manufacturers—Wayne Pump Company, S. F. Bowser & Company, and the Tokheim Oil Tank and Pump Company—whose products are in use today in countries throughout the world. Others are the General Hosiery Company, Bass Foundry & Machine Company, Rea Magnet Wire Company, Magnavox Company Ltd., Wayne Knitting Mills, Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, American Steel Dredge Company, Truck Engineering Company, L. C. Rastetter & Sons, The Berghoff, Centlivre and Hoff-Brau Brewing Corporations, Zollner Machine Works, Fort Wayne Tailoring Corporation and a number of other diversified industries.

Principal products manufactured in Fort Wayne include: Amplifying systems, airplane engine parts, automatic phonographs, baked goods, beer, candies, castings, chairs and tables, cigars, copper wire products, electrical apparatus, equipment and appliances, including demand meters, time relays, coin switches, sewage disposal units, transformers, motors of many sizes, and refrigerating units for domestic and commercial uses; electric signs, dairy equipment, dairy products, display cases, farm tools, fertilizers, foundry products, gasoline station equipment, gloves, hosiery, meat packing products, men's and ladies' wearing apparel, mining machinery, mittens, motor trucks, neon signs, oil burners, paint, paper boxes, pistons, plumbing supplies, radio equipment, railroad car wheels, rolling mill products, steam boilers, steel dredges, barges and tugboats, truck bodies, valves, washing machines and ironers, welding compounds, cans and pails, television equipment and radios, water softeners and pumps, medicines, toys, mattresses, flour and feed, etc.

FORT WAYNE'S COMMERCIAL FIRMS

Fort Wayne's position as a growing industrial center and its location in the heart of a rich agricultural area have resulted in the establishment in the city of a complete and modern system of commodity distribution through numerous wholesale and jobbing houses and hundreds of retail stores, which bring the products of the nation and the world to the people who live and work in and near Fort Wayne.

According to the latest figures released by the U. S. Bureau of Business Census, there are now located in Fort Wayne a total of 1,761 retail outlets, including 633 food stores, 164 restaurants and cafes, 125 apparel stores, 55 automotive agencies, 224 filling stations, 61 furniture stores, 38 lumber-building groups, 22 hardware firms, 75 drug stores, 18 jewelry stores, 32 electrical appliance stores, 24 general merchandising, 56 fuel, ice and fuel oil, and more than 200 miscellaneous shops. Total annual sales in these stores were \$56,175,000.00. Retail payrolls were \$6,933,000.00 per year.

Fort Wayne has approximately 220 wholesale distributors, including manufacturers' sales branches, agents and brokers. Total sales by these firms were \$47,614,000.00 a year. Wages paid to employees totaled \$3,309,000.00 annually. In addition to serving local retailers, these wholesale houses cover a metropolitan trading area extending 100 miles or more in every direction.

Trade is stimulated in Fort Wayne by numerous special sales events which are sponsored each year by the retail merchants and which attract shoppers to Fort Wayne from throughout the northeastern section of Indiana, western Ohio and southern Michigan. Special parking privileges and other courtesies are extended to these visitors to encourage their return to Fort Wayne on later occasions.

Calhoun Street, extending north and south, is the center of the city's commercial district, which comprises ten blocks along Calhoun and two blocks to the east and west. General remodeling of buildings, and some new construction, have developed this section in recent years into one of the cleanest and most attractive business districts of any city in the Middle West.

The retail merchants of Fort Wayne operate a Retail Credit Rating Bureau, recognized as one of the finest and most efficiently operated organizations of its kind in the Middle West. Fort Wayne wholesalers have formed, to serve their business, a similar group known as The Fort Wayne Association of Credit Men. A splendid Better Business Bureau is also maintained.

Sales of passenger automobiles constitute an important part of the total volume of business in Fort Wayne and Allen County. Following are figures which show the trend of sales in the County during the past 15 years:

1926....5,184 cars	1930....4,353 cars	1934....2,715 cars	1938....2,880 cars
1927....4,353 cars	1931....2,828 cars	1935....4,707 cars	1939....4,315 cars
1928....4,974 cars	1932 1,482 cars	1936....6,441 cars	1940....5,478 cars
1929....7,538 cars	1933....2,018 cars	1937....7,282 cars	

FORT WAYNE'S BANKING SERVICES



Fort Wayne has two national banks, two state banks, and a number of other financial institutions, including one joint stock land bank, an industrial loan and investment company, a Morris Plan, two home loan and savings associations and a Federal Savings and Loan Association. Thus, every modern banking service is available to firms and individuals located in Fort Wayne.

Deposits in the four major banks on December 31st, 1940, totalled \$58,107,625.00. Total resources were \$63,859,201.00 at the close of 1940, and the total bank clearings were, on the same date, \$95,496,985.00. The city's major banks are members of the Federal Reserve System and of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.



FORT WAYNE'S RADIO STATIONS



Fort Wayne has two radio broadcasting stations—WOWO and WGL—both owned and operated by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. WOWO, known as "Indiana's Most Powerful Broadcasting Station," has a power of 10,000 watts and operates on a frequency of 1190 kilocycles; WGL is a 250 watt station operating on 1450 kilocycles.

Both stations have all-modern equipment and beautifully furnished studios located in the Westinghouse Building, at the intersection of Harrison Street and Washington Boulevard. The two stations are members of the National Broadcasting Company's coast-to-coast networks.

FORT WAYNE'S TWO NEWSPAPERS



Fort Wayne has two daily newspapers—The NEWS-SENTINEL, an evening paper, and the Fort Wayne JOURNAL-GAZETTE, a morning edition, Sundays included. Both papers have been published in Fort Wayne for many years, each being a consolidation of two of the community's pioneer publications. The NEWS-SENTINEL, represents a merger of the Fort Wayne SENTINEL, which was first printed in 1833, and the Fort Wayne NEWS, established in 1874. The JOURNAL-GAZETTE is a consolidation of the Fort Wayne GAZETTE, first published in 1863, and the Fort Wayne JOURNAL, established in 1868. The NEWS-SENTINEL has an average daily circulation of 64,202; the JOURNAL-GAZETTE, 52,844 daily and 51,079 on Sunday.



HOME OF LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY



Fort Wayne is the home of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, one of the largest and most rapidly expanding insurance companies in the United States. Lincoln Life was founded only 36 years ago, in 1905, yet the company now ranks 16th in size among all life insurance firms in the country, with insurance in force totalling \$1,091,528,000.00, as of January 1st, 1941. Lincoln Life occupies a large home office building in Fort Wayne, located on South Harrison Street, covering a full city block opposite the new Post Office and Federal Building. Lincoln Life offers two outstanding attractions to visitors in Fort Wayne—a Lincoln Museum, in the home office building, and a huge bronze statue, "Lincoln, the Hoosier Youth," located on the plaza in front of the building. Each year thousands of people are guests of the company in visits to these now famous attractions.

FORT WAYNE'S MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS



Believing that air travel and transportation will play a more and more important part in the future in the nation's business activities, the City of Fort Wayne has sought to keep pace with progress by building and developing one of the finest flying fields in the country, and has just completed the purchase of an additional tract of land upon which has been erected a new airport used as an Army Air Corps Base.

The first, known as the Smith-Baer Field, is owned and operated by the City of Fort Wayne. It is located a few miles north of the city, lying on a flat, open plain, which may be approached with perfect safety from any direction. There are no high buildings in the vicinity, no threatening trees, no telegraph poles, nor any other hazards to flying. In fact, few landing fields in the country are comparable to the broad, clear, level field at the Smith-Baer Airport.

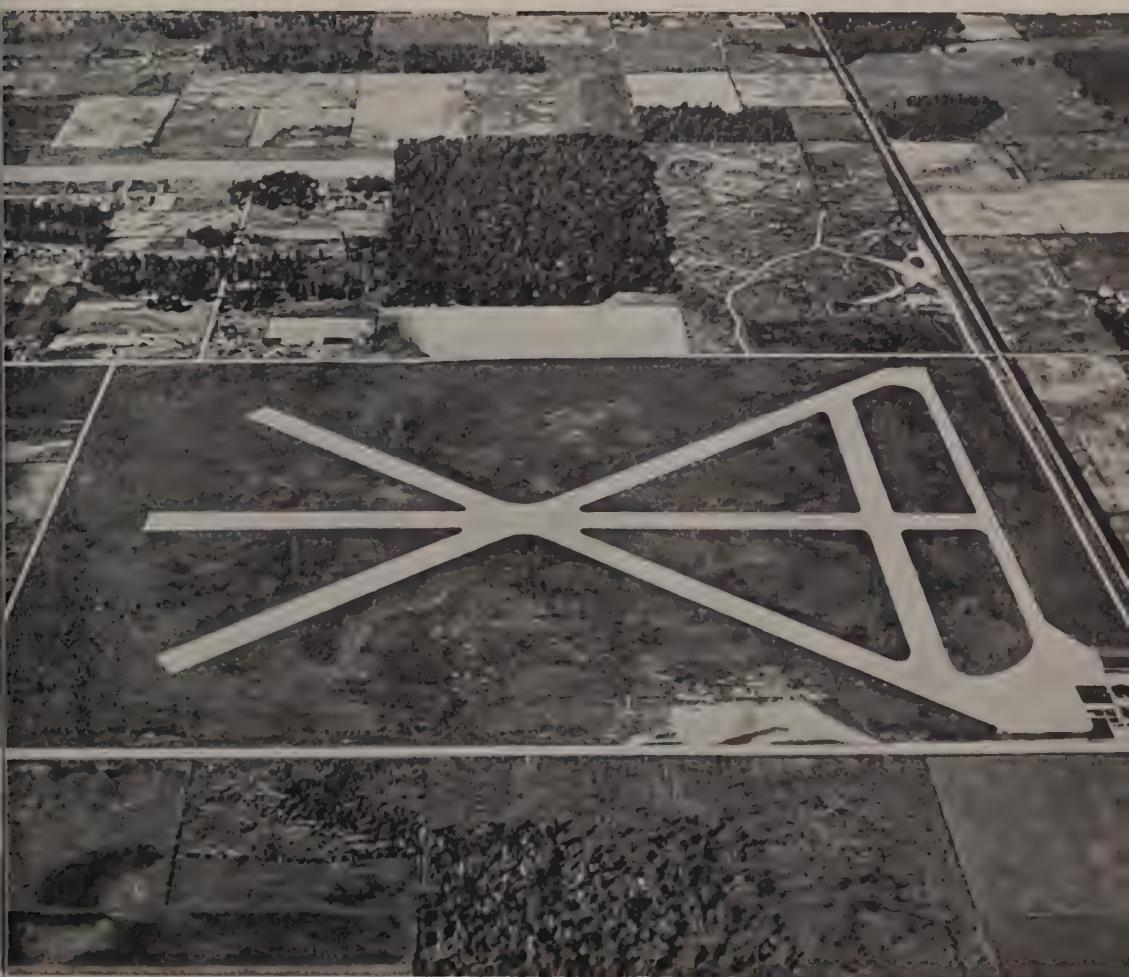
Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., uses the airport as a regular stop on its coast-to-coast route, and every day the big TWA transport planes flying in and out of the city serve an important function in providing Fort Wayne with the latest and fastest service for travel, mail and express.

Fort Wayne first purchased land for its airport back in 1925, when aviation was still struggling for an existence. One hundred fifty-six acres were purchased at that time at a cost of \$38,400. Since then the field has been extended and developed until its present value is estimated conservatively at \$1,000,000. Its present area is 300 acres. Facilities include one modern hangar, electric boundary and obstruction lights, revolving beacon, hard-surfaced runways, a tile drainage system, government approved repair station, modern offices, restaurant, a paved parking area for automobiles, gas and oil pumping equipment, a United States Airport weather station and a Federal Airway, radio range and communications station.

The second, also a Municipal Field, is located six miles southwest of the city and contains 728 acres. It is being used as an Army Air Corps Base in the government's program of National Defense. The Army Cantonment

houses 2500 trained pilots and the investment by the city and the government is \$3,000,000. Two diagonal runways are 6200 feet long and two others 5000 feet long, all runways being 300 feet wide.

In addition to the two Municipal Airports, Fort Wayne also has a private field of 68 acres, known as the Means Airport, located three miles north of the city.



Above is an aerial view of the Smith-Baer Municipal Airport, taken from an altitude of approximately 4,000 feet, looking to the north. The hangars and administration building are located at the southeast corner of the field and may be seen at the lower right hand side of the picture. The lengths of the paved runways follow: North-south (to the left of the taxi-way), 2,300 feet; east-west, 3,000 feet; northeast-southwest, 3,500 feet; northwest-southeast, 3,400 feet.

FORT WAYNE'S CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS



Fort Wayne's citizens take a keen interest in all matters pertaining to education, religion and culture.

Following is a list of educational institutions located in the city:

- One Lutheran College
- Three Public High Schools
- One Catholic High School
- One Lutheran Academy
- Twenty-five Public Grade Schools
- Twenty-two Parochial Grade Schools
- One Bible Training School
- One Business College
- One Technical College
- One University Extension Center
- One Art School
- Museum in Honor of Abraham Lincoln
- Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Museum
- Four Orphanages and Children's Homes
- One Main Library and Five Branches
- Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

Fort Wayne has one of the most efficient public school systems in the United States. The system is governed by a Board of School Trustees, which is appointed by the mayor and which in turn appoints a superintendent of schools. The superintendent is aided in his administration of school affairs by a group of seven department heads, who are named by the superintendent, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees. Nearly all of the schools are modern, up-to-date buildings with complete facilities including gymnasiums and athletic fields.

Fort Wayne's interest in religious activities is best attested by the fact that 110 churches are located in the city. These include nearly all denominations. Many of the churches are among the largest and most beautiful in Indiana.

Fort Wayne looks after its welfare and charitable work through a Community Chest which supports 19 welfare agencies. The budgets of each agency are studied closely by Chest officials, and each year a city-wide campaign is conducted to obtain funds with which to finance the work of all 19 member agencies. Fort Wayne's citizens appreciate the efficient work of the Chest and give it their generous financial support.

Numerous organizations have been formed to sponsor various kinds of cultural activities. These include the Civic Symphony Orchestra, which presents a series of concerts each year; the Fort Wayne Community Concerts Association, which sponsors each winter a number of recitals by noted musicians and singers; the Fort Wayne Art School Association, which presents exhibits of paintings and sculpture at the Fort Wayne Art School, and the "Old Fort Players," a dramatic club of amateur actors and actresses who produce shows at the Civic Theatre during the winter season.

Fort Wayne's Clubs, Lodges:

Fort Wayne has numerous active civic clubs, lodges, societies and fraternal organizations, many of which own and operate modern headquarters and clubrooms.

Included among the organizations which own their own properties are: Masonic Bodies, Shrine, Scottish Rite, Knights of Columbus, American Legion, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Veterans of Foreign Wars, Turners and a number of others.

Civic clubs include: Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimist, Quest, Exchange, Altrusa, Fort Wayne Woman's Club, etc.

FORT WAYNE'S RECREATIONAL ATTRACTI0NS

Parks and Playgrounds:

Fort Wayne is justly proud of its 17 beautiful parks and its 22 playgrounds. These are located conveniently in districts throughout the city, and thus provide the entire populace with ideal places for recreation and relaxation. The total area of parks and playgrounds is 904 acres, valued at \$1,-600,000. Facilities include pavilions, baseball and softball diamonds, tennis courts, recreational apparatus, swimming pools, picnic tables and benches, and other equipment. During the summer months, all of the playgrounds are in charge of trained supervisors, who direct activities and protect children from injury.

Golf Courses:

Three beautiful country clubs and four other golf courses are located in and near Fort Wayne. These offer accommodations for golf which are surpassed by few cities in the country. One of the courses, Foster Park, is municipally owned and operated. The Fort Wayne Country Club is one of the finest courses in the Middle West, having a beautiful clubhouse, watered fairways, large greens, hilly terrain, swimming pool, tennis courts, etc. Orchard Ridge Country Club, also a beautiful course, furnishes splendid accommodations for its members, while the new club house at the Elks makes it an ideal pleasure ground for its patrons.

Theatres:

Fort Wayne has 16 theatres, several of which are among the largest and most beautiful in Indiana. The leading motion picture houses present first-run pictures soon after their release, and one of the theatres, the Shrine Audi-

torium, offers numerous stage productions, including important "road shows," concerts and recitals, as well as lectures, debates and many other attractions. The theatres have a total seating capacity of 19,027 persons. Conventions and public meetings of various kinds also are held in the Shrine Auditorium, which seats 1,900. Gymnasiums in three municipal high schools, Central Catholic High School and Concordia College likewise are available for public events. Seating capacity of these ranges from 2,000 to 4,200 persons.

Lakes and Fishing:

Fort Wayne is the gateway to the famous Northern Indiana Lake Region. Within a radius of 50 miles are located 200 beautiful lakes, ranging in area from a few acres to the largest having 3,800 acres. All of these waters, as well as the winding streams tributary to them, offer splendid fishing and every kind of outdoor amusement, all of which makes Northern Indiana an ideal vacation land. Large and smallmouth bass, bluegills, perch, crappies and pickerel abound in these lakes, providing real sport for bait and fly casting. There are many beautiful hotels at these lakes, offering accommodations which are reasonably priced and which include bathing, boating, dancing, sailing and other kinds of entertainment. Good paved highways make these resorts easily accessible. Booklets describing Northern Indiana's lakes, giving hotel accommodations and other data, may be obtained upon request from the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Wayne.

Other Recreational Activity:

In addition to the recreational activities described above, Fort Wayne offers many other entertainment attractions, including an amusement park, dance halls, skating rinks, trap and skeet shooting ranges, and every type of athletic event. Fort Wayne's Municipal Beach, located on the St. Joseph River, is one of the finest city attractions in the middle west.

FORT WAYNE -- A HEALTHFUL CITY

Located in a temperate zone which is subject neither to extremely hot nor severely cold weather, Fort Wayne has a number of natural advantages which combine to make the city a healthful place in which to live.

The city has a mean annual temperature of 50.1 degrees Fahrenheit, ranging from a maximum average during July of 73.7 degrees, to a minimum average during January of 26.4 degrees. Total precipitation averages 36.22 inches annually.

The purity of Fort Wayne's water supply is another important factor in keeping Fort Wayne's people healthy. The new Three Rivers Filtration Plant draws water from the St. Joseph River above the city, subjects it to a series of chemical treatments and filtration processes, and pumps it into the city's mains in a condition meeting the most exacting bacteriological tests. Moreover, the supply is practically unlimited.

Fort Wayne's City Board of Health is doing excellent work in protecting public health by attacking diseases at their source. The Board has a staff of food and milk inspectors who keep a constant check on the farms, dairies, markets, restaurants and stores which produce and distribute the city's food and milk. Another important phase of the Board's work is its efforts to encourage parents to have young children vaccinated and immunized. Results of this work may be seen in the reports that (1) diphtheria cases have been reduced to eight in 1940; (2) typhoid fever cases have declined to two in 1940; and (3) smallpox cases have dropped to but eight in the four-year period since 1936.

Work of the Board in the current campaign against venereal diseases has received nation-wide recognition.

FORT WAYNE IN BRIEF

††

AIRPORTS.....	three; total acreage, 1,096
Smith-Baer Field, Municipal, Commercial and Pilot Training.	
Municipal, Army Air Corps Base.	
Means Airport, Private.	
ALTITUDE.....	839 feet above sea level
AREA.....	17.5 square miles
BANKS.....	Number, eight
Two National Banks	
Two State Banks	
One Joint Stock Land Bank	
One Industrial Loan & Investment Company	
One Morris Plan	
One Federal Savings & Loan Association	
Total Deposits in State and National Banks on December 31st, 1940.....	\$58,107,625.00
Total Resources of State and National Banks on December 31st, 1940.....	\$63,859,201.00
Total Bank Clearings, 1940.....	\$95,496,985.00
BUILDING ACTIVITY, 1940.....	Number of Permits, 1,621
Total construction costs.....	\$3,676,251.00
Number of new houses built in 1940.....	488
CHURCHES.....	All Denominations, 110
CLIMATE	
Mean Annual Temperature.....	50.1 Degrees F.
Average Annual Rainfall.....	36.22 Inches
ELECTRICITY.....	One Municipal, One Privately-owned Utility
Number of Consumers.....	39,917
Annual Consumption (1940) :	
Residential	40,013,969 KWH

Commercial	32,701,473 KWH
Industrial	113,349,256 KWH
Municipal Departments	9,928,993 KWH
 GAS.....	One Privately-owned Utility
Miles of Mains.....	298
Number of Consumers.....	25,871
Consumption (1940)	417,646,400 cu. ft.
 HIGHWAYS.....	Nine Major Roads Through City
U. S. Roads.....	Nos. 24, 27, 30 and 33
State Roads.....	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 14 and 427

HISTORY

Old Indian village. First settled by the French in 1686. Scene of intermittent warfare between Indians, French, British and Colonial Americans for period of 100 years. Fort Wayne Stockade dedicated October 22nd, 1794. First Post Office 1820. First lodge, F. & A. M., November 10th, 1823. Incorporated town 1829; city in 1840.

HOMES	30,070
HOSPITALS	6; rooms, 854
HOTELS AND APARTMENTS	28; rooms, 2,050
LOCATION	Latitude 41.5° ; Longitude 85.10°
LIBRARIES	One Main, Five Branches; 309,792 volumes
MUSEUMS	Two
Lincoln Museum in home office building of Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. Allen County-Fort Wayne Museum located in old-fashioned homestead in Swinney Park.	
NEWSPAPERS.....	Two Dailies
The Journal-Gazette.....	A Morning Paper
The News-Sentinel.....	An Evening Paper
POPULATION.....	1940 U. S. Census: 118,410

Nationalities: 93 per cent native white; 5 per cent foreign-born white; 2 per cent colored. Number of foreign-born white by countries:

Germany	2,904	Austria	95
England	331	Scotland	90
Canada	317	Sweden	77
Greece	304	Netherlands	39
Poland	297	Hungary	38
Italy	250	Czechoslovakia	37
Russia	174	Northern Ireland	27
Irish Free State.....	151	Yugoslavia	34
Rumania	151	Lithuania	15
Switzerland	142	Belgium	8
France	136	All others	287

POSTAL RECEIPTS, 1940.....\$1,054,206.66

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire Department: 152 men; 20 pieces of equipment; 11 station houses. Police Department: 133 men; 21 pieces of motor equipment; one police station. Signal Department: 15 men; five pieces of equipment; one station.

RADIO.....Two Broadcasting Stations

WOWO Power10,000 watts at 1190 kilocycles
WGL Power250 watts at 1450 kilocycles

Both stations members of the NBC networks.

RECREATION

Golf courses, seven. Parks and playgrounds, 39; total acreage, 904; valuation, \$1,600,000. Theatres, 16; seating capacity, 19,027. A Municipal Beach. Fort Wayne is the gateway to the famous Northern Indiana Lakes, which offer excellent fishing, swimming, boating and other amusements.

RETAIL

Retail outlets, 1,761; average annual sales, 56,175,000; annual payrolls, \$6,933,000.

RIVERS.....Three

City founded "where three rivers meet"; St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers join to form the Maumee;

SEWERS.....	Miles of Mains, 243
SCHOOLS.....	Public, 25; Parochial, 22
TAXES.....	1940 Rate, \$2.45 per \$100 Valuation
Assessed Valuation, 1940.....	\$153,689,000.00
Bonded Indebtedness:	
Civil City (Dec. 31st, 1940).	
General Bonds—Retired by taxation....	\$ 439,000.00
Filtration Plant Bonds—Direct obligation of the Civil City, but retired by revenues from Water Works Utility	\$1,596,000.00
Sewage Disposal Plant Revenue Bonds—Not a Civil City Obligation—Retired by revenues from Sewage Treatments Works	\$3,000,000.00
School City (Dec. 31st, 1940).....	\$1,962,000.00

TELEPHONES..... 38,308 in service on January 1, 1941

TRANSPORTATION

Five steam railroads: Pennsylvania, New York Central, Wabash, Nickel Plate, and Lake Erie & Western. One airline: Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. Numerous interstate and intrastate truck and bus lines.

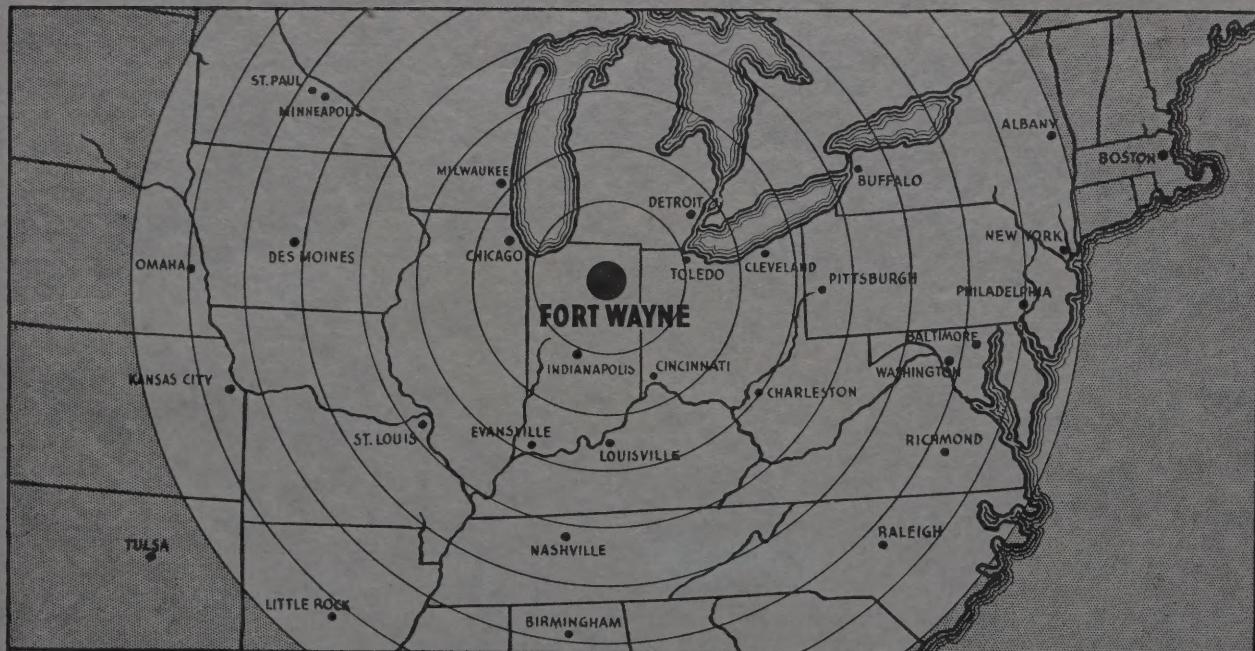
UTILITIES (see gas, water, electricity, telephone, etc.)

WATER

Miles of mains.....	273
Hardness of water: 5.5 grains per gallon, 1940. Supply: Municipal Water Works. Capacity: 24,000,000 gallons per day. Average pumpage: 10,889,000 gallons daily (1940). Consumers: 29,255.	

WHOLESALE

Wholesale outlets, 220; annual sales, \$47,614,000; annual payrolls, \$3,309,000.00.



25,000,000 PEOPLE WITHIN A RADIUS OF 300 MILES



